"LUTHER AND HIS TIMES,"

The Wonderful Story of His Life to Be Presented at the Academy of Music.

FOR BENEFIT OF THE KINDER GARTEN,

Story of the Work of Mercy Done By This Admirable Institution - The Ladies Who Have It In Charge Sketch of Martin Luther's Life.

Between four and five years ago a number of the charitably disposed ladies of Richmond became aware of the great need of a place where mothers, who are forced to work for a living might leave their children during their hours of toil for the payment of a nominal sum.

After long and careful consideration a plan was agreed upon, and the result was the establishment of the Day Nursery and Kindergarten, at No. 1916 east Franklin street.

Franklin street.
The institution started out with three The institution started out with three children to take care of, but the num-ber rapidly increased, and the need for money to pay its swelling expenses be-came urgent. Many contributions were



received from the good people of Richreceived from the good people of mond, and the king's Daughters labored unceasingly for the Kindergarten, but the amount received was not adequate, so the ladies in charge made application to the City Council, which responded by setting aside \$50 per year for this worthy object.

on this annual appropriation, togeth-

Upon this annual appropriation, together with contributions of money and provisions, the Kindergarten has managed to subsist up to the present time.

Now, however, another urgent need for money has arisen. The quarters occupied by the Day Nursery have become entirely inadequate to the increasing needs of the institution, and it is absolutely necessary that a larger house should be secured. To do this, however, more money must be had, and in order to raise it an entertainment known as "Martin Luther and his Times" will be given at the Academy of Music on the evenings of February 24th and 25th. The

in all good works. The following ladies compose the Board of Directors:

Mrs. W. P. DeSaussure, Miss Julia Logan, Miss Emily Nolting, Miss Lula Nolting, Mrs. Erank McGuire, Mrs. George L. Marshall, Mrs. Annie Boswell, Mrs. E. Bott, Mrs. George L. Lyon, Mrs. Frank G. Baughman, Mrs. Reginald Gilham, Mrs. Herbert Claiborne, Mrs. Bland Smith, Mrs. William J. Westwood, Miss Lizzie Robinson, Mrs. J. W. Wilbur, Mrs. Morton Rosenbaum, Mrs. Albert Bruce, Mrs. Alfred Walte, Miss Maria Blair, Miss Anna Moore, Miss Juliet Lee, Miss Bland Clarke, Mrs. B. Rand, Wellford, Mrs. James Sinton, Mrs. S. G. Wallace, Mrs. James Sinton, Mrs. S. G. Wallace, Mrs. James Sinton, Mrs. S. G. Wallace, Mrs. Ben. Jacoba, Mrs. Kate Noland, Miss Lizzie Grattan, Mrs. J. T. Lawless, Mrs. Thomas Moore, Mrs. Catherine land, Miss Lizze Charles, Mrs. Catherine H. Hazard, Mrs. Robert Rennolds, Mrs. Dr. A. L. Marcy, and Mrs. Edward Mc-

Guire.
KINDERGARTEN COMMITTEES.

Although later Euther repented of the yow, his strong moral sense prevented him from breaking it, and on July 16, 15/5, he bade farewell to his friends and entered the Augustinian Convent in Erfurt forever, as he then thought.

May 2, 15/5, Luther was ordained a priest. Shortly after, when he was only twenty-five years old, he was called to a chair in the newly-established University of Wittenberg. In 1511 Luther was sent of Wittenberg. In 1511 Luther was sent to Rome to arrange for a union between the Angustinian and reformed convents in Germany. At Rome Luther found no

heaven before his eyes. Trembling with fear he fell to the earth and exclaimed, "Help. Anna, beloved Saint! I will be a monk."

ing to indulgences, and not concealing his own aversion to the system. He kept up the fray by injety-live Latin theses, which he posted on the doors of the Castle church at Wittenberg on October 31, 1517.

This was the beginning of the great work of the reformation, and Luther followed up the work vigorously. His task was a grievous one, for he was antious while fighting for the truth to remain at pence with his Church. Pope Leo at first treated the matter as of no moment, saving that Luther's theses had been written by a drunken German.

Later, however, he became convinced that the thing was really serious, and a tribunal for heretics was instituted at Rome for Luther's trial.

Every pressure was brought to bear

the Angustinian and reformed convents in Germany. At Rome Luther found no spiritual enlightenment or consolation, but was shocked at the immoral lives of the clergy and highest dignitaries of the church.

Rome for Luther's trial.

Every pressure was brought to bear upon the Reformer to induce him to recant, and to promise to abstain from publishing any more theses, but he, after appeals to the Pope and Cardinal, formally appealed the matter to a General



LUTHER'S TRIAL AT WORMS.

whose name grows more and more illus-trious as the ages roll along, was born at Eisleben, Saxony, on November 10, 1483. He was the eldest child of Hans easier for him to shape his conclusions when he attacked the Papacy. He said himself that if he had not gone

Upon this annual appropriation, together with contributions of money and provisions, the Kindergarten has managed to subsist up to the present time.

Now, however, another urgent need for money has arisen. The quarters occupied by the Day Nursery have become entirely inadequate to the increasing needs of the institution, and it is ansolutely necessary that a larger house should be secured. To do this, however, more money must be had, and in order to raise it an entertainment known as "Martin Luther and his Times" will be given at the Academy of Music on the evenings of February 24th and 25th. The

PROTECTED BY PREDERICK

PROTECTED BY PREDERICK.
Luther was now only protected from the
wrath of the Pope by Frederick the Elector of Satony. The battle between Luther and the adherents of the Pope waxed
fast and furious, and finally led up to
the Issuance of an address by the former to the ruler and christian nobliny
of the German nation, demanding the
abolition of all the unitary and an-Christian ordinances of Romen Church, and
calling upon the temporal power to assist him, if need be, with material force.
Treatise after treatise was issued by
Luther attocking the Pape and the
Church. In answer to these a built was
issued by the Pope, which began by in-

dor that astonished every one. He per-sistently refused to recent, and concluded with the famous words: "Here I stand; I can do not otherwise, God help me.

After ten days the Diet as Luther still refused to retract or submit to any decision of the council, pronounced him a heretic. He was then spirited away by friends to a castle near Elsenach, while against him was pronounced the ban and reban, and no one was to receive him any longer or feed him, and wherever found he was to be seized and handed over to the Emperor.

Luther lived for some time in seclusion at the castle. He discussed himself by growing a heard, and was called Squire George. He was not tille, but continued his work with the per, and the movement which he had innurnated continued to grow. Indeed so violent did the advocates of his doctrines grow that indignities were constantly effered to monks.

This called forth from the pen of Luther his "True Admonition for all Christians to abstain from unbilefuce and Violence."



HAVE A MANIA FOR CRUELTY

Dr. Wood Tells of People's Desire to Torture Helpless Animals.

WILL PUT A STOP TO COCK FIGHTING.

Origin, Objects and Progress of the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animais_Doing a Great Work In Befriending Dumb Brutes,

It was near Seventh and Main streets It was near Seventh and Main streets a short time ago, a lean sickly-looking horse was puffing and blowing in his struggles to get up the hill with a heavy load of bricks. The animal came near dropping in the street. A hard-faced driver with a thick frown on his brow and a firm voice now and then cursed the horse between heavy blows, with the handle of a whip. There was crueity, heartlessness in each stroke. Two or three people with a feeling for brutes paused on the pavement and threw a glance of disapproval at the driver, but said nothing.

giance of disapproval at the driver, but said nothing.

The voice of one who suddenly turned the corner on his way down town attracted attention. "Don't strike that horse another blow," said the gentleman; "and further more take him straight to the stable. He's in no condition to walk."

The driver stared at the gentleman as much as to say, "what have you got to do with it?" and then informed him with some emphasis that the contractor he was at work for would call anyone to account for trying to interfere with his business. He added that he didn't propose to have other people dictate to him about his team, and with a steer he started to move on.

team, and with a sceer he stated to move on.

The gentleman who warned him cast a firm glance at the fellow, and took out his watch. 'I am an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, fellow,' said he, 'and as such I'll give you just two minutes to unhitch that horse and carry him to the stable. If you don't do it in that time I shall not only have the horse taken charge of, but arrest you, sir, and carry you to the police station.' With this he sprung his watch and walted. Within the time named the driver had obeyed orders. Shortly after that the officer of the society, who was note other than the At-



torney of the organization, Captain A. H. Guigon, received notice from the contractor for whom the driver was at work

heartify endorsing his action in the case, and thanking him cordially for it.

178 FIELD OF WORK.

This incident in itself will serve to give some idea of the benefits derived from such an organization. The society has for its purpose the suppression of cruelty to the lower animals. Somet few people such an organization. The society has for its purpose the suppression of cruelty to the lower animals. Some few people have taken it into their heads of late that there was a disposition on the part of the society to destroy does and cats, that are nuisances to the public, and that a good deal of butchery has been done. This is altogether erroneous. The destruction of dogs and cats simply because they are a public nuisance is not within the province or object of the society. Such is the work of the city authorities. No animal is ever killed except it be so injured or diseased as to make it life miserable, and even then the midest and quickest forms of putting an end to the unfortunate animal is employed. So useful and helpful has been the work of the organization in protecting horses, cattle and other helpless brutes from cruelty that many citizens of Richmond. eruelty that many citizens of Richmond, who have injured animals that they want talled to get them out of misery apply to the society to do the work.

Where there was once a luke-warm sort

Where there was once a luke-warm sort of feeling towards the efforts of the organization, and many looked with cole contempt upon its work it now has the heartlest sympathy and most effective cooperation of the heading citizens of Richmond and vicinit.

In an interview with President Wood yesterday, as to the future policy of the society in suppressing cruelty he said:

"The chief object of the organization is to warn people who are inclined to maltreat helpless animals. We do not wish to resort to idnishment for offenders unless their unfaiting of the law be especially agenuating if we can by cautioning an warning drivers, cattle men and other prevent cruelty, we do not make an arrests or resort to the law. Indeed, he majority of our cases are disposed of in this way, though of course, we rest to pounishment in a good many cases. Here are some people who take special pleasure in forturing the lower



kerosene oil was poured on rats and then ignited. While rats are nuisances and should be destroyed, the proper ways to do it are by drowning or permitting dogs to kill thom. For instance, when we have fo destroy dogs we do so by putting them in a box with illuminating gas. They soon doze, off and die a painless death. About two-thirds of the dogs we have destroyed were victims of the black

"What will the society do in the case of hunters" I asked.
"Well, we do not propose to interfere with lestfimate hunting," said Dr. Wood.
"That does not come within the province of our work. Our purpose is to supress unnecessary eruelty."

MANÍA FOR CRUELTY.

from working on the streets horses, which cost from % cents to \$2.59. Horses have been found Berally starving to death in stables, while there have been many cases of cruelty on the part of heartless drivers, who kicked their horses or mules in the stomach, and beat them over the heads with heavy sticks until the blood flowed freely from the wounds. To give some idea of the value of such an organization in protecting the dumb animals, since the society was established the whole number of cases disposed of have been 2.662, which involved about 5.600 animals. There have been mercifully destroyed for diseases and injuries, 255



FRANK J. CRAIGIE, JR.

arge animals, 501 dogs, and 130

society has prosecuted about 100 to mile of wilful cruelty, and thousands off drivers, and others who were disposed text maltreat animals have been warned. In One of the most important offices which has been taken up was a test case to stop the gractice of burning lampers from horses mouths. The drivers is produced by inflamation of the grams from cutting teeth in colts, or freely mindigestion in horses. The practice of burning the inflamed gums to the borns with a red hot iron had been a cust om here among many hosters and others or vears. It was one of the most inflamful operations to which the horses could be subjected. The officers of the society made a careful investigation of the Uractice and found that all the veterinsery authorities condenned it and press ribed in its stead a mash positice, and sother mild forms of treatment. One beam in the city had harned out 25,000 cs. ses. The society after an interesting pressentation of their side. in interesting precionization of their side of the case securated a verdict, and broke in the practice. NO MORE COCKING MAINS.

NO MORE COCKING MAINS one of the most perplexing problems the organization, had to deal with was now to break bup the cocking mains in and around Richmond. That these events were the scene's of a bad form of grueity nobody doubled. Frequently the poor nickens continued to fight after both eyes were cit out with sharp gaffs and their necks were plerced through and through no! to speak of broken legs, and injured bookes. Usually death finally relieved their of their sufferings after torturing one, another for some times nearly

an hour. To break up this cruel practice, Dr. Wood hetermined to make a vigorous fight. A test case was made, and after a hard fought contest, the society wou the case. The cock-fighters through their counsel admitted that a cock was an animal, but contended that the statute applied only to Alexandria, arguing that it the present law applied to the whole State there would have been no necessity for there would nave been no necessity for passing a special act for Alexandria.

The society, through its Counsel, Captain A. B. Guigon, contonded that the old law which applied only to a horse or beost was framed prior to 1817, and that some thirty years afterwards it was found necessary to pass a special law so



ing in Alexandria which was growing to be a serious and demoralizing offense in the way of cruolty. The last law passed was a general statute which covered cock-lighting and all unmocedesary cruelity throughout the State. There was no used for a special statute to apply to Alexandria so long as there was a general statute to apply to Alexandria so long as there was a general statute that included all such cases.

The decision to favor of the society clearly defined the power of that organization in regard to this form of cruelty. President Wood, however, has taken a broad view of the case, and will not try to carry the matter to an extreme. He will take no special pains to break up all take no special pains to break up all the little private cock-fights where a couple of fowls amuse two or three easily-

"What will the society do in the case of hunters." I asked.

"Well, we do not propose to interfere with legitimate hunting," said Dr. Wood "That does not come within the province of our work. Our purpose is to supress unnecessary cruelty."

MANIA FOR CRUELITY.

That there are a large number of people who have a strange mains for cruelty is evidenced by some of the cases which have come under the observation of the society. More than one case is on record where rats were taken by the hina legs and literally torn apart. Less than six months ago a young man took a knife and cut off half of a cow's tongue for no other purpose than an apparent thirst for cruelty. Burning rats with kerosene oil is quite a common offense, and more than one instance has been recorded where a cow is tendon was severed. The society has frequently stopped drivers

MUNYON CLURED These People

Patients from all Paris of Virginia

MUN', YON'S DOCTORS AT YOUR SERVICE FREE.

Skilled Specialists From the Leading Colleges Employe to Wait Upon You and Give You the Benefit of Their Knowledge Free of All Expense,

Here or at Your Druggist's or Not at Al

Mr. C E Helland, of the firm of Georga E. Coleman & Co. proprietors of the folland Tobacco Warehouse, Danville,

CUBED OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION Mrs. J. B. Waples, Magnolia, Va., says: A month ago I placed myself under Pro-lessor Munyon's Special Treatment for Nervous Prostration, and I am pleased to suport that I am now entirely cured. I am delighted with the quick action of the nedlighte, and preach Manyon's Homes-

CURED OF CATABUTE

Mr. W. H. Hatton, Fair Oaks. Accommac county, Va., says: "I suffered why catarrh of the head, and was considerable troubled with the munus dropping into a throat. I was continually clearing in throat, and my tensils and palate of the became inflamed. I was also trouble with a slight count, and my stomas was affected. I began using Munyon Catarrh Treatment, and, I am pleased say, was completely cured in a very shottime."

clearly defined the power of this organization in regard to this form of cruelty. President Wood, however, has taken a broad view of the case, and will not try to carry the matter to an extreme. He will take no special pains to break up all the little private cock-fights where a colipie of fowls amuse two or three casity-satisfied sports. All unnecessary crusity in the case of big sporting events where dorsons of fellows gather and gloat over the torture and brutality that result in the permanent injury, malming or death of a number of chickens or dogs, will be dealt with under the provisions of its law, and the participants and promoters punished accordingly, resardless of trees social, financial or other prominene in the community.

"If do not wish to appear narrow or sport, I realize that there is in many people a desire to indulge in this akind or sport. I realize that there is in many people a desire to indulge in the lakind or constitute and faithful work both in drawing up the present law and in equineering it than the community.

"If do not wish to appear narrow or sport, I realize that there is in many people a desire to indulge in the lakind or consistently can, I shall to the best of my ability carry out the objects for which the society can I shall try it for the Brevent and while I shall try to give there are all the society and its work both in drawing up the present law and in equipment of looking many discussed in the provisions of the society and its work both in drawing up the present law and in equipment of looking many discussed in the provisions of the society and its work both in drawing up the present law and in equipment of looking in the present and are upon to the present law and several the society and late work both in drawing up the present law and in equipment of looking up the present law and faithful work both in drawing up the present law and in equipment of looking up the present law and in equipment of looking up the present law and in equipment of looking up the present law a

PHILADELPHIA. Feb. In-Lincoln's Birthday was celebrated to-night by banquets by the Young Republicans, of Philadelphia, the Lincoln Association of the Union League, and the Lincoln Association of the Sons of Veterans. At the first ev-Judge Lunsford L. Lewis, of the Supreme Court of Virginia, responded to the totast "The Republican Party in the Past," and Congressman William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, to "The Republican party in the Future." Prominent local and State politicians attended each of the offairs.

The druggists o fSan Jose, Cal., have been drauged into the war that has waged for some time between the physicians for the county and a number of the secret societies, and steps have been taken by a number of the lodges to establish a co-operative drug store. They also propose to make a big cut in all kinds of drugs and proprietary articles.

CHILDREN AT DINNER IN THE KINDERGARTEN.

affair, which is under the charge of Mrs. George L. Lyon, will be something unique in the history of entertainments in this

The entertainment has been given in The entertainment has been given in many of the cities, both of this country and Europe, with great success. It will be produced by local talent, and in order to make them thoroughly proficient the services of a skilled trainer have been secured.

LIFE OF LUTHER.

The wonderful story of Luther's life is The wonderful story of Luther's life is presented, illustrated with viows of places and characters, as follows:
Allegorical Procession, Theology Entering the Union.
Story of Luther's Life. Lecture by Mrs.
H. E. Monroe, Illustrated with fifteen stereoption, views.

H. E. Monroe.
stereopticon, views.
Scene; From Monastery at Erfurth.
Monk with twelve or more choir men.
Story of Luther—continued—forty views.
Luther's trial at the Diet of Worms. Em. peror, Emeror's Guards, Elector, Elec-peror, Emeror's Guards, Elector, Elec-tor's Guard, Luther, Cardinal, Melanch-thon Spalatin, Albet, Bishop, Courtier, Page, Priests, Princess, Knights and Choir

Men.
Story Continued—twenty views.
Scene: Nuns Leaving Convent. Abbess,
Catherine Von Bora, Isabella (soloist),
Sarah, Alice, Hilda(novice), Anna, Varonlea, Christiana and Angelica, and

have not, they are never allowed to go !

HAPPY CHILDREN. They are a happy, healthy, noisy fittle group and spend their days both in play and study, under the kindly care of Miss Fannie Pittman. The children in arms are under the care of Mrs. Leigh, who

cational institution taught by the Null brethren, a brotherhood of pious clergy-men who had bound themselves together

Story Continued—ten views.

Allegorical March—Church Militant—Chorus, "Ein Feste Burg."

Apart from the intrinsic merit of this production, which equals that of almost any ever seen in Richmond, the object for which it is held should secure it large patronage.

As stated, the needs of the Kindergarten for more room is urgent. There are now under its roof daily thirty-three children, from the baby in arms to the little tot of six years.

The children are brought to the Nursery by their mothers shortly before 7 stakes, in the morning, and received by effect of the people.

From Magueburg young Luther went to Eisenach and his father being unable to allow him sufficient money to cover the expenses of his board and schooling, he was obliged to help himself by going about from door to door singing hymns, and collecting small amounts.

Luther remained for four years at Eisenach, and there nequired a thorough knowledge of Latin, which he learned to write in prose and verse, and his active mind began to show the latent powers, which is the morning, and received by

now under its roof daily thirty-three children, from the baby in arms to the little tot of six years.

The children are brought to the Nursery by their mothers shortly before 7 o'clock in the morning, and received by the kindly, bright-faced matron, Miss Emfly J. Hall, under whose supervision they are bathed and clearly clad. It is the rule to allow them only two meals a day, since they are supposed to have had breakfast before they come, but if they have not, they are never allowed to go talent was soon the wonder of the Uni-

It was the wish of his father that he should fit himself for the practice of law, and he began to attend lectures in that department.

They are a happy, healthy, noisy fittle group and spend their days both in play and study, under the kindly care of Miss. Fannie Pittman. The children in arms are under the care of Mrs. Leigh, who attends them with as loving care as though they were her own.

In order that those who leave their children at the Day Nursery may not feel that they are objects of charity, a charge of fifteen cents per week is made for each one, but those who are not able to pay it are never pressed, nor even asked for it.

The president of the Board of Directors of the Kindergarten is Mrs. Charles P. Walford, and the secretary is Miss Lizting Grattan, both of whom are prominent.

In the department.

By chance, however, he found a Latin Bible in the library of the University, the first he had ever seen, and it proved an even as though they were her own.

Expressions in the Bible in the library of the University, the first he had ever seen, and it proved an even with a solving questions arose in his mind, and sorely distressed him. Expressions in the Bible in the library of the University, the first he had ever seen, and it proved an even with as loving questions arose in his mind, and sorely distressed him. Expressions in the Bible in the library of the University, the first he had ever seen, and it proved an even with a solving question arose in his mind, and sorely distressed him. Expressions in the Bible in the library of the University, the first he had ever seen, and it proved an even with a solving question arose in his mind, and sorely distressed him. Expressions in the Bible in the library of the University, the first he had ever seen, and it proved an even with a solving question arose in his hira department.

GROUPING IN THE NUN SCENE.

GROUPING IN THE NUN SCENE.

GROUPING IN THE NUN SCENE.

Grouping in the business. Confession was driven in this business. Confessio